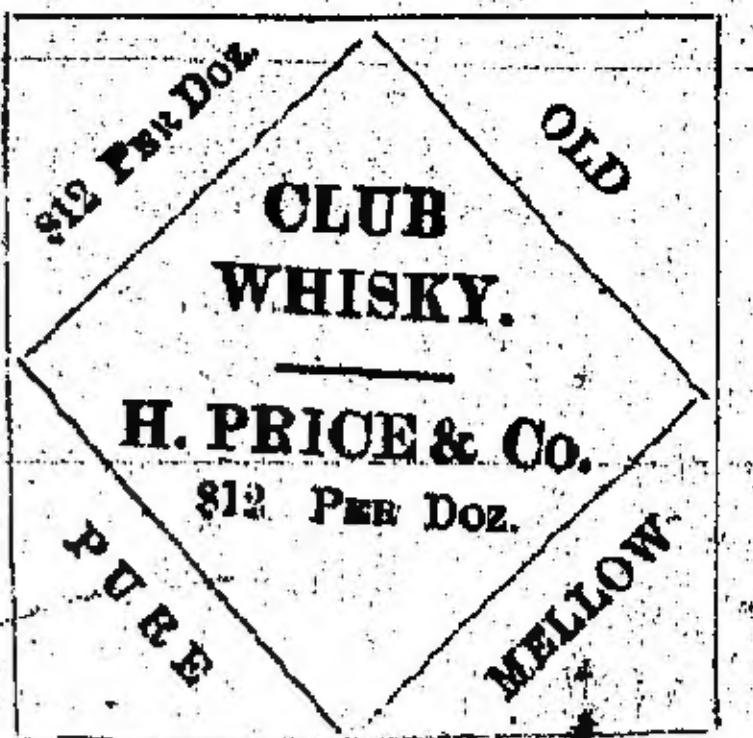


HAVE YOU TRIED
BLATZ
MILWAUKEE BEER?
MANY PEOPLE SAY IT IS
THE BEST.
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.



No. 13,413 號叁廿壹百肆千叁萬壹第 日捌十月正年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1901 伍拜禮 號捌月叁千壹零一十九壹英港香 PRICE, \$2 1/2 PER MONTH

RAINIER
IS A LIGHT, MILD, PALE-BEER OF
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR.

THERE IS NEW VIGOR AND STRENGTH IN
EVERY DROP AND NOT A BIT OF HARM IN A
BARREL-FULL.

SOLE IMPORTERS—
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY Shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., is
obtainable in Hongkong only of
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY

Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
10.45 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every ten minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every fifteen minutes
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every ten minutes
10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1901.

**VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.**

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Repairs can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a speciality.
MCKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

**WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.**

BRACONFIELD ARCADE
(Opposite Hongkong & Shanghai Bank)
Hongkong, 10th November, 1899.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.00 per Cask of 37 1/2 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$3.10 per Bag of 250 lbs.
SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES,
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAK'S FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & Co.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER.
LEMONADE. GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA. RASPBERRYADE.
TONIC WATER. LEMON SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

TO TRAVELLERS.

PORTMANTEAUX.
COLLAR and HAT BOXES, STRAPS.
CABIN TRUNKS (LEATHER, CANVAS and WOOD).
GLADSTONE, KIT, and DRESS-SUIT BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
WATERPROOF HOLDALLS (TAN, CANVAS and FANCY TWEEDS).

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favorably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—
SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ. \$20 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label. This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal

DOURO PORT,
\$14.25 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY,
\$20 PER DOZ.
LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$16.75 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY:—

THE "PALL MALL,"
\$20 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.
C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,
\$10.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS, THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

**EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST
LIQUEUR WHISKY.**

COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF THE FINEST OF HIGHLAND
WHISKIES
THOROUGHLY MATURED IN BOND, IN SHERRY CASKS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1901.

WINTER SEASON.

WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR, KID and KNITTED WOOL GLOVES, WHITE and
COLOURED SWEATERS, and KNICKER HOSE.
COTTAM & CO.,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

**STOP THE SPREAD OF
PLAGUE AND CHOLERA,
AND ALL
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**

ESSETT'S FLUID, THE WORLD-RENOVED NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

CAN BE USED WITH GREAT ECONOMY.
One Gallon Tin will make 500 gallons of POWERFUL GERM-DESTROYING
RELIABLE DISINFECTANT, at a Cost of Less than Half a Cent per Gallon.
SOLE CONSIGNEES—
WATKINS, LIMITED,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BORDEAUX BREAKFAST-CLARET.

ST. GEORGES
GRU WYNBROOK
ST. ESTEPHE
ST. EMILION
MEDOC
ST. JULIEN-MEDOC
CHATEAU MARGAUX

1 Doz. 2 Doz.
QUARTS. PINTS.
\$3.25 \$3.75
4.50 5.50
4.50 5.50
4.50 5.50
5.50 6.50
6.00 7.00

Apply to
G. GIRAULT,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SALE OF SHEET MUSIC.
6 FOR \$4.00. SOILED 6 FOR \$1.00.
OPERAS, FOLIOS, BOOKS—HALF PRICE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

W. BREWER & CO.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
China's Only Hope: an Appeal by Chang
Chih-Tung, by Woodbridge ... \$2.25
Almanach de Gotha, 1901 ... 2.50
International Code of Signals, New ... 14.00
Great War, by Conan Doyle, Cloth ... 2.50
Lieut.-Col. Haughton, by Yate ... 6.50
Genius and Degeneration, by Hersch ... 3.00
Eighteen Years in the Khyber, by War-
burton ... 6.50
The Sack of London, by One Who Saw It ... 70
Pitman's French Weekly, 4 Vols. ... 2.50
Eben Holden, Tale of the North Country,
by Irving Batchelor ... 3.50
Graphic & Numbers containing Life of
Black & Her Late Majesty Queen
Victoria ... 75
The Handy Man Afloat and Ashore, by
Goodenough ... 2.25
Under the Union Jack, 2 Vols. ... 5.00
Pitman's Type-writer Manual ... 2.00
The Dream of Ravan, a Mystery ... 2.25

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

**UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY (LIMITED.)**

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.,
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum or
fixes and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR"
METALLIC "BOILER JOINTS" as SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES.
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-
sively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS "FIREPROOF COLOUR" and
FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.
"CAURICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts
to be the best Metal in the Market.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Chief Superintendent ... THOMAS SKINNER.
Superintendent ... ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Manager.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.
PURVEYORS to
THE IMPERIAL and ROYAL COURT at BERLIN.
THE IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT of AUSTRIA.
THE IMPERIAL COURT of RUSSIA.

\$17 **CARLOWITZ & CO.** Sole Agents.

NOTICE OF FIRM

NOTICE.
WE have this Day AUTHORIZED
Mr. P. C. H. POTTS to SIGN our
Firm.
BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held at
the HONGKONG CLUB TO-NIGHT
(FRIDAY), the 8th March, at 8 o'clock P.M.
The Secretary will be glad to receive the
names of Devonians wishing to join the Society.
MOVBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary,
Care of Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1901.

FOR SALE.

**RURAL BUILDING LOT 103, BARKER
ROAD.**
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LIMITED.**
Hongkong, 31st January, 1901.

CARMICHAEL & BARLOW,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND
CONTRACTORS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for
any class of Steamships: Launches and
light-draught vessels a speciality. Contractors
for the supply and erecting of any type of
machinery. New work and repairs supervised.
New and second hand Launches for Sale.
Telegrams, "CELESTRA," Hongkong.
Telephone, 232.
**H. F. CARMICHAEL,
R. J. BARLOW.**
Hongkong, 1st June, 1899.

NOTICE.

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS
against the Undersigned must be presented for
PAYMENT before Noon TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 9th instant, at Room
No. 74, HONGKONG HOTEL.
HECTOR W. SAMPSON.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901.

INTIMATION
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878 1889.
of Highest Quality
and having Greatest
Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
PENS.

The Only
Award
Chicago, 1893
Numbers for use by BANKERS.
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 202
Slip Pens, 332, 309, 237, 160,
404, 7000.
In Fine, Medium, and Broad
Points.
THE NEW TURNED-UP POINT.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A First Class Hotel in every respect
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and
Smoking Rooms.
Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout
Wines and Groceries imported specially from
Europe and America.
Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.
All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
Machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.

PEAK HOTEL.

City Office: 7, Duddell Street.
HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.
ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly
Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS TO FAMI-
LIES by the DAY or MONTH.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-
rooms, elegantly furnished.
The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Ma-
nagement.
Terms Moderate.
A. FONSECA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899.

KOWLOON HOTEL

THIS HOTEL is situated in a quiet
locality, away from the din and distur-
bance of the City, and surrounded by a deli-
cious Garden, it is an ideal place of Residence.
The building stands on an eminence, giving a
magnificent view of the Harbour and the
City of Victoria. It is within easy access of
the Kowloon Wharves, where the principal
Mail Steamers disembark Passengers, and from
which there is a regular ferry service to Hong-
kong.
Bowling Alleys and Billiards.
The Cuisine is Excellent.
J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor.
J. H. DOWNS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

HING KEE HOTEL.
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.

**THIS First-class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre
of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINKEE" 1919**

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINHARTMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

INTIMATION.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
ST. ESTEPHE	8 6.50	8 7.50
ST. JULIEN	9 9.00	9 9.00
LA ROSE	12 12.00	12 12.00
CHATEAU LAUTOUR	13 13.00	13 13.00
CHATEAU LAUTOUR	13 13.00	13 13.00
CHATEAU LAUTOUR	13 13.00	13 13.00

CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAILLAC 21.00 22.20
CHATEAU PONTET CANET 25.00
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARTEAU 42.00
CHATEAU LAUTOUR 48.00

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU LAFFITE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Smaller quantities and Sample bottles will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

At Clifton, on the 18th February, the wife of J. M. Bick, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
At No. 140, Bluff, Yokohama, the residence of David Jackson, Esq., on the 25th February, by the Rev. H. Chapman, leaving M.A. H. W. Fraser, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 3rd son of the late Alex. Fraser, Island Bank House, Liverpool, N.B., to Mable Amelia, eldest daughter of Geo. E. Rice, Esq., of Yokohama.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIGES ROAD CL
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET E.C.

HONGKONG, 8th March, 1901

The home papers give a little more information with regard to the Anglo-Russian incident in connection with the Elliott and Blonde Islands. It will be remembered that some Chinese pirates established themselves on these islands toward the end of last year, and made them their headquarters from which to harry and plunder such native craft as they could safely attack. Admiral Sir Edward Seymour thereupon despatched a British gunboat, H.M.S. *Plover*, which succeeded in its mission of capturing the pirate junks and putting an end to the nuisance. Thereupon the senior Russian naval officer on the station, Admiral ALEXIEFF, wrote to Admiral Seymour protesting against the action of the *Plover* and claiming that the Elliott and Blonde Islands were Russian territory. He finally stated that he hoped Admiral Seymour's sense of equity and justice would lead him to see the matter in the same light. To this the British Admiral answered that, although he had been officially informed that Port Arthur and Talienwan had become Russian possessions, he was not aware that this applied to the islands in question. He was therefore unable to coincide with Admiral ALEXIEFF's views, and could only refer the question to his Government. The matter now therefore rests in the hands of the British and Russian Governments. Admiral Seymour in his presentation of the case contends that if the claim were allowed Russia would at once assume possession of the Miao-tao group, which lies much nearer to Port Arthur and extends completely across the Gulf of Pechili. The Elliott and Blonde group lie out to the north-east, some ninety miles away and to the north-east of Port Arthur. What the result of the discussion between London and St. Petersburg is likely to be, it is impossible to forecast. Admiral Seymour's fear about the Miao-tao Islands we need not perhaps make too much

of, for their proximity to the coast of Shantung will no doubt render Germany jealous of their integrity. But the position which Russia takes up with regard to the islands cleared of their undesirable residents by H.M.S. *Plover* is significant. The value of the islands themselves may be nothing. The spread of the Government established at Port Arthur and Talienwan not only inland but also over the sea is not to be regarded lightly. A service journal characterises Russia's move as "sheer bluff." No doubt Admiral ALEXIEFF acted as he did with a desire to see how Great Britain would take it. For this reason the incident acquires an importance which it would not otherwise have. The question of the extent of Russia's rule in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur calls for consideration. If only for the sake of avoiding future complications it is eminently desirable that all the world should know whether the Tsar's control does end in the Far East. Its present indefinitely expansive character is a menace to the peace of the world.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported four fresh cases of plague and four deaths, all Chinese.

It is reported that Mr. Conger, U.S. Minister to Peking, has been granted leave of absence, and that Mr. Rockhill will represent the American Government during the Minister's absence.

By an error yesterday, Mr. R. L. Richardson was stated to be the purchaser of *Kismet* at the auction of ponies on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Richardson did not buy the Derby winner. It will also have been noted that in the price of *Kismet* a superfluous cipher crept in. The sum actually given was \$1,200.

We regret to have to record another death consequent upon the mishap to the *Canton River* on Saturday. The diver Brodie, who was progressing favourably up to yesterday, had a relapse early in the morning, and expired a few hours later.

The costume prizes at last week's boxing tournament organised by Mr. C. T. Robinson have been awarded as follows:—\$30 to R. Barwick, Taikoo, for the best costume; \$20 to T. Phillips (H.M.S. *Argonaut*), for the most original. The latter, it will be remembered, ingeniously worked in the Union Jack into his costume.

Apart from our own Royal Family, the Garter is now worn by seventeen foreign monarchs and princes, all European. It is generally supposed that the Order can only be personally bestowed, but cases have been known even in comparatively recent times when the decoration has been sent to a foreign ruler, and a few years ago it was proposed to decorate the Emperor of Japan, a suggestion that was not carried out. The oldest royal K.G. is King Christian of Denmark, who is about a year older than the Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The youngest is, of course, the Crown Prince of Germany.

Foochow is congratulating itself on having drawn *Kismet* in the big Hongkong Derby Sweep. The local *Echo* says:—"Several other members of the community have also been favoured with a slice of luck, for we hear of some half dozen prizes in the Douglas Sweep coming to the Port. What all this portends we are unable to say, but we must hope that with the new century, the Powers that have the distribution of such luck have decided to turn over a new leaf and favour poor old Foochow with a fairer share of it. We will hope that it will also be extended to those poor unfortunate beings who are still trying to make a living out of the now neglected article tea."

In his report upon the trade of Nagasaki in 1899, part of which we have already noticed, Mr. Consul Longford discusses the Japanese Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu. He says:—"Prophecies are dangerous indulgences, and it would be rash now to attempt to predict as to what the future of this industry may be. Its progress must be slow, but in the end the Japanese generally manage, in industrial and commercial, no less than in military undertakings, to get to where they desire, and it would not be contrary to what has already happened to other industries if this foundry proved the beginning of an industry on a large scale which, fostered by the protective legislation that Japanese Chambers of Commerce now lose no opportunity of urging on their Government, may ten or twenty years hence be sufficient not only to supply all Japan's own wants, but even to compete with the products of other countries."

The following items are from the *Foochow Daily Echo* of the 2nd inst.—"The weather continued fine and bright over Wednesday, but has since been dull and raw with a threatening of rain. There are still a good many of the residents on the doctor's hands with the prevailing epidemic.—The hockey matches arranged for this week, namely 'Over Thirty' and 'Under Thirty' and 'Married & Single' could not be played quite as intended owing to the absence of several members of the Hockey Club, a good deal of 'pick up' having to be resorted to; nevertheless on both occasions fast and exciting games were witnessed.—The actual matches will no doubt be played later on. The wounded, we understand, are doing fairly well.—Dr. W. Wykeham Myers of Takow has been appointed doctor at Pagoda Anchorage vice Dr. Underwood, deceased.—The latest transfers of properties have been the old Loong Shum compound to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Hong known as Birley & Co.'s to Mr. G. Siemssen. The prices have not transpired.

The wreck of the *City of Rio*, the *Japan Herald* notes, will cause quite a loss to Yokohama insurance companies. Shipments of silk totalled 680 bales, which, at the present market price of the article, was worth in the neighbourhood of half a million yen.

A Frenchman arrived at Seoul last month and was engaged by the Korean Government Arsenal for three years at 500 yen per month. The French Minister to Seoul is said to have presented a claim for 2,000 yen to the Korean Government to cover the man's travelling expenses.

The native *Su Pao* hears that the Allies have asked for the punishment of ever seventy more officials, chief of whom is Ho Nai-ying. In Hong Chen, of Hunan province, the missionary cases involved both England and France. The English indemnity has been fixed at 15,000 taels. The French demands are not yet settled.

The last conference at Peking to discuss the punishment question was held on the 22nd ult., says a Tokyo telegram. It is said that two meetings of the foreign Ministers have been called since; but no details have been received by the Japanese Government. It is understood that the indemnity question was considered on these occasions.

Chinese native papers report that Viceroy Chung Chi-tung, although otherwise in good health, is said to be getting stiff in the joints, so that he kneels with difficulty on this account. On Chinese New Year's day he did not leave his room. The Japanese Consul at Hankow is said to have offered him the services of his physician.

On the 25th ult., the death occurred of Captain Thom at the University Hospital, Tokyo. He was, it will be remembered, in command of the N. Y. K. steamer *Fukumi Maru* when she was wrecked off Cape Calarita, Philippines Islands, on the 17th August, 1900, and her loss undoubtedly preyed upon his mind, so as to eventually shatter his health.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 5th March.

TAOTAI'S DEPARTURE.

The local Taotai left here for Canton last week, to pay his respects to the new Viceroy of Kwangtung. Before leaving he had called on the Consul, the Commissioner of Customs, and the various missionaries to explain the motive of his departure.

ANOTHER BANKNOTE FORGERY—HIGH HANDLED ACTION BY NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The following incident will give your readers a striking illustration of how the native Christians, protected by their different Missions, assume an air of importance and act contrary to all existing rules and regulations. There is a Chinaman from Bangkok here at present who has donned European dress, in which he is as conspicuous as the Straits Chinaman is wont to be. He gives himself out as being an electrician, and I believe he tried to instal electric lights in the Chinese city. His scheme failed and there is not the least likelihood of his ever succeeding. This Chinaman's wife possessed a box of valuables, and fearing lest it should be stolen, gave it for safekeeping to a local shipping company's godown man. Here is where

THE TROUBLE COMMENCED. After a while the box with the supposed same contents were returned to the woman, who on opening it found that it contained a hundred counterfeit banknotes. She raised an alarm and stated that the notes were substituted for good ones. I should mention that when the box was handed to the godown man, he was warned against tampering with it. But prompted by the usual native instinctive curiosity, he forced the box open, and only returned it when called upon to do so. The woman upon the discovery told her husband what had happened, and he in turn consulted his best friend, a barber, known here as the "Christian barber," as to what steps ought to be taken to recover the \$100.

THIS CHRISTIAN BARBER is among those native Christians who adopt their new creed merely to suit their own ends. On hearing that the electrician offered \$50 to the Mission if the stolen \$100 were recovered. The barber gathered together a few more native Christians of his own class and calibre, proceeded to the house of the godown man, and threatened to let loose the powers that be if the latter did not return the money. As, however, no money was forthcoming, the barber arrested the godown man and took him straightway to the Mission compound, and on arrival there asked, after explaining the matter, what he was to do with the man. He was told to take him to the Taopou, the local Magistrate. In the meantime the people of the godown-keeper's village, on hearing what had befallen one of their clan, intercepted the barber's gang and gave them all a good beating, releasing their comrade. The same night the villagers repaired to the barber's house and threatened to

TAKE SHORT WORK WITH HIM if he persisted in molesting the godown man. Having had the wife scared out of him, the barber kept to his house for a couple of days, and since then is not interfering with the godown man any longer.

It transpires now that the electrician is supposed to have originally possessed the counterfeit notes, and shortly after the godown man was set free by his villagers, seeing that his little game of fraud failed, destroyed the counterfeit notes, so as to avoid any further enquiry. Such actions as these do not tend to make the native Christian popular.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 7th March, 7.4 p.m.

NEW IMPERIAL DECREE DISOWN-ING PREVIOUS DECREES.

An Imperial Decree just published states that the Boxer chiefs issued many spurious decrees during last summer under the Throne's name.

SPURIOUS DECREES CANCELLED.

The Decree orders the Grand Secretaries to collect all decrees between the 20th June and the 14th August and to send them to the Emperor, who cancels them as spurious.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 6th March, 10.40 p.m.

TREMENDOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons twelve Irish members had to be forcibly ejected for wilfully obstructing the business of the House and disregarding the Chair.

WAR OFFICE DEBATE IN THE LORDS—THE PREMIER ON LORD WOLSELEY.

In the War Office debate in the House of Lords Lord Salisbury said: "We have all ways felt that Lord Wolseley has not fully appreciated the spirit and multiplicity of his duties and his responsibility."

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 5th March.

THE WAR OFFICE.

In a debate in the House of Lords on the administration of the War Office, Lord Wolseley condemned the system of 1895, by which the Commander-in-Chief was robbed of the control, the administration of which was vested in a civilian. Lord Lansdowne denied that the Commander-in-Chief had been deprived of the control and accused Lord Wolseley of not exercising his rights of supervision and of failing to understand his duties.

LONDON, 5th March.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

The King has empowered the Duke of York to confer orders of Knighthood in Australia. He had said—If his figures were correct—most conclusively that the present method of lighting was inferior to gas, and very much more expensive. He (Mr. Ladd) had suggested that the market be lighted by gas instead of the very inferior electric lighting now used. He (Mr. Osborne) thought the Board should take notice of that suggestion, and ask the Government either to substitute gas for electricity or to call upon the Electric Company to provide better lighting. Then in connection with the food supply of the Colony was the most vital importance to the health and well-being of the community. He again asked for an additional Inspector, and he referred to a recommendation made by the Hon. F. H. May and himself (Mr. Osborne) in 1895, that the salaries of the Inspectors at Kennedytown and the Inspectors of markets should be increased. What was the result of that? There was no doubt that what Mr. Ladd had said in regard to the supervision of the food supply of the Colony, was very true indeed, and he (Mr. Osborne) thought they should back him up and ask the Government to give effect to his suggestions. He therefore begged to propose that the attention of the Government be drawn to those suggestions and that they be asked to give effect to them, more especially as to the essential supervision of the markets.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The debate in the House of Lords continues. The scene in the crowded House is striking, and Peers dressed in the deepest black fill the galleries.

THE DALLAS CO. IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Henry Dallas opens his third season in Hongkong to-morrow with a production on an elaborate scale of the latest successful musical piece *Florodora*. The piece has been extremely popular in London, where it was produced as far back as 1899, and is still drawing crowded houses nightly at the Lyric Theatre. The libretto is by that clever gentleman Mr. Owen Hall, who was responsible for the book of *The Geisha* and many another big successes, and the music by Leslie Stuart—better known to his intimates as "Tommy Barnett"—of "Soldiers of the Queen" fame.

The plot of *Florodora* is slight, and hangs somewhat upon the adventures of a girl Dolores, whose father once owned the Island of Florodora (supposed to be in the Philippines), and a wandering pianist, philologist and hypnotist (played by Mr. Dallas himself), who eventually brings everything to a successful and happy issue. Cyrus Gilfillan, an American millionaire, obtains fraudulent possession of the island on the death of Dolores's father, and Dolores is unaware that the property is really hers. By some means Tweedlepuich (Mr. Dallas) has a part knowledge of some secret in connection with *Florodora*, goes there and learns more from Dolores herself. It then becomes his aim to restore the property. Of course there is the usual love story. Frank Abercrombie, in Gilfillan's employ, is in love with Dolores and vows to marry her in spite of the fact that he finds from friends that she has succeeded to a title and is wanted at home. Gilfillan wants him to marry his daughter, as he "guesses" that the affinity of American heiresses is always a lord. Tweedlepuich is engaged by Gilfillan to examine the bumps of all the farm hands and also of his daughter's friends, but he creates considerable dissatisfaction by his theory of "Marriage by Natural Selection," and invariably chooses the wrong people. Abercrombie is chosen for Angela Gilfillan, and Dolores for Gilfillan, who thinks by marrying her to keep the secret safe. Lord Abercrombie goes away, vowing he will yet marry Dolores, and Angela remains faithful to her sweetheart, Capt. Donagel. Lady Holyrood, who has designs upon the millionaire's future, arrives on the scene and persuades Gilfillan to retire to England. The scene then changes to a castle in Wales (Abercrombie's old home which Gilfillan has bought), with Gilfillan in great evidence, and Lady Holyrood still trying to win his affections—and dollars. Dolores and Tweedlepuich have disappeared, the latter vowing to restore the former to her fortune. They arrive at Abercrombie Castle disguised as society entertainers, and Lady Holyrood is let into the scheme for making Gilfillan restore *Florodora* and allow Dolores to marry Abercrombie. By the aid of the ubiquitous Tweedlepuich this is eventually accomplished, and all ends happily.

Florodora will hold the boards until Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday will be put on

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. B. D. Osborne, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Mr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Chan A. Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. C. V. Ladd) was submitted. The consideration of it had been adjourned from the previous meeting.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

In his report for the year 1900 Mr. J. J. Bryan (Sanitary Surveyor) said plans had been passed by him during the year for the drainage of 643 houses. The plans of 464 houses were carried forward from 1899, making a total of 1,107 in hand during the year. The drainage of 328 houses had been completed and the plans for 43 cancelled, leaving 741 carried forward to 1901. Notices for repairs or additions to the drainage arrangements of 147 houses were carried forward to 1901. Dealing with the inspection of private drains, the report stated that 163 of these had been opened out and reported on. Notices had been served on the owners of 116 houses, calling upon them to execute the necessary work. Drury in his report last year was practically completed. In addition, 5,756 houses had been inspected, and notices to the M.O.H. and 73 to the Hon. D.P.W. to be dealt with by them. During the past year 18 water-closets and 4 urinals were erected in various buildings by permission of the Board, and notices to the sewers. Four water-closets had been removed from other buildings by order of the Board, in consequence of their having been fixed without permission being obtained. Certificates for 230 new houses and two additions were granted during the year, which also saw an extension made to Caroline Hill Cemetery. Dealing with the number of prosecutions instituted during the year, the report stated that 175 summonses had been taken out and convictions obtained in 118 cases, the penalties amounting to \$1,635.

Mr. OSBORNE said there were several points in Mr. Ladd's reports, some of which, he thought, they should give attention to, and ask the Government to carry into effect, if not all at least some of his proposals. He thought it was due to Mr. Ladd that some more notice should be taken of his reports than it appeared customary to do. It seemed to him that these reports year after year came to them, and went on to the Government, containing very valuable suggestions. The pigeon-hole received them and nothing further was done. Broadly speaking, Mr. Ladd had, in the report under notice, made three suggestions. The first of them was in connection with slaughterhouses where, he said, he had asked the Board for two additional inspectors, and that they had not been granted. He (the speaker) thought that the Government to give effect to those suggestions. Then in connection with the Central Market. He had said—if his figures were correct—most conclusively that the present method of lighting was inferior to gas, and very much more expensive. He (Mr. Ladd) had suggested that the market be lighted by gas instead of the very inferior electric lighting now used. He (Mr. Osborne) thought the Board should take notice of that suggestion, and ask the Government either to substitute gas for electricity or to call upon the Electric Company to provide better lighting. Then in connection with the food supply of the Colony was the most vital importance to the health and well-being of the community. He again asked for an additional Inspector, and he referred to a recommendation made by the Hon. F. H. May and himself (Mr. Osborne) in 1895, that the salaries of the Inspectors at Kennedytown and the Inspectors of markets should be increased. What was the result of that? There was no doubt that what Mr. Ladd had said in regard to the supervision of the food supply of the Colony, was very true indeed, and he (Mr. Osborne) thought they should back him up and ask the Government to give effect to his suggestions. He therefore begged to propose that the attention of the Government be drawn to those suggestions and that they be asked to give effect to them, more especially as to the essential supervision of the markets.

Dr. CLARK said he would like to make the suggestion that not only should Mr. Ladd's reports be considered, but all the annual reports which were laid on the Board by a Committee of the Board before they were forwarded to the Government. Any recommendations which individual members of the Board should make should be brought forward to that Committee and discussed, and then the whole thing should be sent to the Government with the Committee's report. He (Dr. Clark) agreed that there were several valuable suggestions in Mr. Ladd's present report, and he thought that the Board should support the recommendations of their officers by going fully into those questions. He would propose that the Board appoint the Committee then and there, for he was quite assured that the recommendations of the Board would have greater weight than the recommendations of any individual officer.

THE PRESIDENT thought the suggestion of appointing a Committee was a good one. There were, however, several matters upon which he did not agree with Mr. Ladd. He would suggest that the Committee consist of the Vice President and Mr. Osborne, both of whom had taken great interest in the matter.

THE USE OF VERANDAHS AS STORE-ROOMS, ETC.

Correspondence was submitted with reference to the use of verandahs as store-rooms, living rooms, kitchens, etc., and the question of partitions in verandahs.

In a letter dated 28th February the Colonial Secretary stated that he had been directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit for the consideration of the Board a copy of a letter from the Hon. the Director of Public Works, dated 5th January, together with its enclosure, and also a minute of the Hon. Attorney-General dated the 26th January, and to point out that though the law in question prohibited the use of verandahs as store-rooms, living rooms, kitchens, etc., it was evident to anyone observing the houses in Queen's Road West that this prohibition had been neglected. His

Excellency also wished to obtain the opinion of the Board on the question of partitions in verandahs. It was obvious that verandahs without partitions would be a great nuisance, and would probably be a sanitary hazard, as preventing windows being opened at night, while the argument of the additional difficulty in case of fire has little

weight; for if there were no balconies, it would not be possible to pass from one house into the next.

The letter from the Hon. Director of Public Works said:—"I have the honour to forward copy of a report by Mr. Tooker, the Acting Assistant Director of Public Works, on certain balconies, and request that the Hon. Attorney-General's opinion may be obtained in the matter. I do not think partitions opposite each party wall form a breach of the Ordinance."

Mr. Tooker's report was as follows:—"Houses have recently been constructed on Marine Lot 117 and Inland Lot 431, Prince's Street, in connection with which iron balconies were erected over the street. An application was made by Messrs. Leigh and Orange on behalf of the owner for the certificate required by section 33 of Ordinance 15 of 1899. On inspecting the buildings it was found that the balconies were divided up by an iron partition, one opposite each party wall, which appears to me to be a breach of Section 1 of Ordinance 4 of 1898. I therefore, called Messrs. Leigh and Orange's attention to the matter by letter of the 20th inst., and contended that partitions on verandahs or balconies opposite party walls so, as to give each house a private portion of such verandah or balcony, are not consistent with the Ordinance. The object of the Ordinance was to secure a free current of air along verandahs and balconies, and to ensure a free passage for firemen all along the buildings in case of fire. Perhaps you would see fit to obtain the Attorney-General's opinion."

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.) wrote:—

1. "I have already given my opinion as to the law. If the law has not been enforced of late years, it is unfortunate. I am now commending the Building Ordinance, and should be made quite clear, and if it is to be altered I should be glad to know soon so as to insert any alteration in the Bill."

2. "The real questions are—(a) Ought partitions opposite party walls to be allowed in verandahs over low lands? (b) If so are they to be allowed to go right up to the floor to the verandah above, so as to entirely enclose both ends of the verandah or only for three or four feet from the floor, enough to show the limits of the portion allotted to each house? (c) If allowed to go right up, are they to be readily movable, or may they be fixed, or, better, shutting out any passage of air and all access? On this head, the extract from Mr. Tooker's paper annexed, shows how by such partition life may be lost in case of fire."

3. This question should be settled by His Excellency in Executive Council, I think."

4. I observe that when for public convenience any concession is made as to what may be done over Crown land upon certain conditions, that concession is at once accepted and used; the conditions are soon ignored, and the parties benefited assume the attitude of injured parties when called on to comply with the conditions under which the benefit or concession was conferred."

5. My own view is that the law should always be enforced, but if it proves harsh or unreasonable it should be altered and not be allowed to be habitually ignored."

6. In this colony we want all the current of air the width of the streets will afford, and verandahs with partitions all along opposite the party walls of a row of narrow Chinese houses undoubtedly affect the current of air and impede the action of firemen and the escape of inmates in case of fire."

The following minutes were appended:—
Dr. Clark:—"The law prohibiting the use of verandahs over low lands for bath-rooms, urinals, water-closets, sleeping apartments, store-rooms or cook-rooms. (Ord. 4 of 1898), and during 1900 no less than 81 prosecutions were instituted by me for offences against this law. Seventy-one convictions were obtained and penalties to the amount of \$107 recovered. Twelve cases were withdrawn owing to a flaw in the summonses, but a verbal order was made by the magistrate for compliance with the law; in the remaining case the defendant absconded. With regard to the use of verandahs as living-rooms, the law does not specifically prohibit this, and an objection has been made by the department to a table and a chair or two on the verandah. As to the partitions, I think that solid party walls should be allowed to a height of seven feet, so as to secure privacy, and that the rest of the partition should be of iron bars or lattice work, at least two-thirds open."

Dr. Hartigan:—"It will be impossible to prevent the improper use of verandahs by Chinese, as long as verandahs are allowed at all. I agree with the M.O.H. regarding partitions."

Mr. Osborne:—"Enforce sanitary regulations, but do not starve the poor. Verandahs are a great nuisance. The partitioning does no harm, and should be allowed. There are many other and greater evils that need our attention."

Mr. Chan A. Fook:—"I agree with Mr. Osborne."

Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—"I agree with Mr. Osborne."

The President:—"Discuss at next meeting." Mr. Osborne said that the question of the verandahs was apparently a trivial one, and more or less a mere matter, but that it stirred in it, and if the Government were to let it, it would give rise to a great deal of trouble. He (Mr. Osborne) was of the opinion that the law should be altered, and at a time when they last required the plague season was approaching, and they would have all their time occupied, they would need all their energies, to combat the outbreak of that scourge during the coming summer. Therefore on those grounds alone, he thought it would be unwise for them to support any new ordinance with respect to verandahs in the colony. But, taking the matter on its own merits, if they interfered with the existing customs with reference to verandahs, if they prevented the Chinese from making use of their verandahs, they might just as well prohibit the erection of them altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they should not be any more consistent, and they should shun the name altogether, and if they prohibited the erection of them altogether, they would be changing the whole social life of the Chinese in the colony. They would turn their dwellings, comfortable as they were to-day, into mere barrack rooms, with no comfort at all, and without the slightest privacy. They, as a Sanitary Board, and the Government, had interfered with the privacy of the Chinese, and more especially with the Chinese family life, to a very great extent, but it had been done in the name of sanitation, and they

tioned. They were not insanitary, and if they did away with them they did away with the only little comfort the Chinese had. He believed the idea was to abolish partitions opposite party walls in verandahs so, as to allow a free circulation of air. That was, he had no doubt, perfectly true, but on the other hand any one who had given the matter the slightest thought would know that, especially in the summer, if they abolished these walls, they would close the windows and the shutters, which were a protection against wind rain and sun. So that if they did away with the verandahs they would be making the houses a one insular room they were at the present day. It was better that they should take their meals or sleep in their verandahs, than in the rooms behind them, which was much better than exist in the foetid atmosphere of these inner rooms. He thought the Board should recommend to the Government that in no way should these verandahs be interfered with.

Mr. CHAN A. Fook quite concurred in the remarks of the previous speaker. If they wanted to improve the sanitary condition of the Chinese tenements, they should be prepared to give them every inducement. It was not in any way expedient to trespass upon their privacy or interfere with the social conditions under which they lived, except in so far as would be necessary for the general health of the colony. He thought the Government should be asked not to interfere at all in the matter of the verandahs, especially at the present season, so near the approach of summer.

The Hon. Mr. H. MAY thought the Medical Officer of Health should be given the right to require that they should be allowed to a height of seven feet solid so as to secure privacy, and that the rest of the partition should be of iron bars or lattice work, at least two thirds open. He (Mr. May) did not think the Government wanted to interfere with the Chinese at all.

The President observed that the question had arisen in this way. One of his assistants had found out—rather late in the day, he thought—that the partitions were against the Building Ordinance, and against the law. He (Mr. May) did not agree with the assistant, and referred the matter to the Attorney General who entirely supported the assistant's view. It appeared now that for many years the law had been continually broken. Perhaps his (the President's) predecessor was of the same opinion as himself, and thought the partitions were not forbidden. The Legal Adviser to the Government had now stated that the law had laid down one thing and another interpretation had been placed upon it. The Attorney-General's view was that although the requirements of the Ordinance had not been met, yet the law should always be obeyed, and at all times if it was found to be unreasonable it should be altered and not ignored. He thought it would be very hard indeed to compel the owners of properties to build solid party walls in the verandahs—they would much prefer not to have them at all. Take the case of the Hongkong Hotel for instance—there the law had been broken in every story by the erection of verandahs, and it would be a great hardship if they had to be removed after all these years. He therefore was in favor of the law being enforced, but not with respect to existing buildings.

Dr. HARRISON remarked that the Legal Adviser wished to have the privacy preserved and at the same time to secure the free circulation of air. Could not some means be devised to obtain the two combined? Did the President object to the ordinary lath and plaster partition?

The President replied that the lath and plaster partition would cut off the air just the same. Outbreaks of fire in Hongkong were generally confined to one house in consequence of the thick solid party walls, but if they had the ordinary lath and plaster partition there would be nothing to contain the fire, and much greater loss to property would follow.

Dr. BELL observed that they ran up solid party walls there was no more verandahs. If they looked along the verandah in the Queen's Road they would see that they were nothing more than less than living rooms.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUNG twitted the Board with a sheer waste of time. There had not been any previous objection to the verandahs and nothing against their present use had been urged. Now it appeared that a subordinate officer had been curious enough to find out that all these things were against the law, and there and then a stir was made about it. What had the matter of these verandahs to do with the sanitary condition of the colony? Nothing.

They might as well assured, for if it had the Medical Officer of Health would have found it out long since. If they only allowed the walls seven feet in height the Chinese would have to close up their windows at night, so that instead of them getting more light and air they would be deprived of both.

Dr. BELL said that if the Chinese got their 8 feet of solid wall they would lose their ventilation. He did not care what the custom was he was against it. He had his opinions on the whole thing, and would tell the Government what he thought of it.

Mr. OSBORN moved for an amendment that the Government be asked not to move in the matter at all.

The President put the amendment to the Board, and it was carried.

THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Plans for the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children were submitted.

PLAQUE AT THE CAPE AND AT SINGAPORE.

The outbreak of plague in King William Town District, Cape Colony, was reported. Three cases of plague in Singapore between the 22nd and 24th February, 1901, were also reported.

FORTNIGHTLY LIME-WASHING RETURN.

The fortnightly lime-washing return showed that 198 houses had been lime-washed in the Eastern District since the previous report.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The death-rate for the colony of Hongkong for the week ended 10th February was 24.6 against 22.4 for the previous week and 24.4 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the succeeding week was 23.6, against 19.6 for the corresponding week last year.

DEATHS IN SINGAPORE.

The deaths in Singapore for the week ended 17th February numbered 94, and for the following week 88.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MCKIE.

The President said Mr. McKie had asked permission of His Excellency to resign his seat on the Sanitary Board. He thought they would all regret the absence of Mr. McKie from their deliberations and from the sub-committee which reported on the back slings of the town.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President goes on leave next week, and he observed—Gentlemen—This being the last meeting at which I will have the honor of presiding, I wish to have the honor of saying a few words to you. I have been President of this Board—our meetings have been sometimes characterized by warmth, but what of that? It merely shows that we are in earnest back and hold strongly to our opinions—I must say that I have entirely failed to notice that line of demarcation between the officials

and the non-officials on this Board which has in some quarters been spoken of, and I think a reference to our divisions would clearly prove that no such difference exists. We can, I think, look back on much good work done during the past 12 months, and I feel no doubt that an improved condition in the sanitation of the Colony, is the earnest wish and aim of every member of this Board. In conclusion gentlemen, I again thank you for your kind consideration during the year we have worked together. (Applause.)

This was all the business.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday 7th March.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND A SPECIAL JURY.

REBERT PRICE, TRADING AS H. PRICE AND CO., V. LUM SIN SANG.

The hearing of this case was resumed. The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered specifically to perform an agreement and to grant a lease to him in accordance with the terms of the said agreement.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey & Bratton), for the defendant.

The jurors were Messrs. Thos. Arnold (foreman), A. Denison, J. M. Beattie, F. H. A. Fuchs, R. G. Shewan, R. K. Leigh, and A. Shelton Hooper.

Mr. Francis delivered his concluding address to the jury.

Mr. Pollock followed.

His Lordship then summoned up, and submitted the following questions to the jury.

1. Did Shan Shan in the early part of the year 1900 make an agreement on behalf of the defendant with the plaintiff whereby it was agreed—

(a) That the plaintiff was to have a lease of a godown at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, from the 1st May, 1900, to the 25th February, 1902, at a monthly rental of \$50 free of taxes, and

(b) That the plaintiff was to have a lease of the premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, then occupied by the plaintiff in his business of H. Price & Co. for a term of three years from the 1st July, 1900, at the monthly rent of \$300 free of taxes, and

(c) That the defendant as landlord should pay the sum of \$80 in respect of any lime-washing and painting which should thereafter be executed upon the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, but that any expenditure for lime-washing and repairing &c. beyond this sum should be paid by the plaintiff as tenant?

2. If it was agreed as in (a) and (b), did those agreements constitute one common and connected agreement or were they separate and independent agreements?

3. If question No. 1 is answered in the affirmative, did Shan Shan have authority to enter into the agreement on behalf of the defendant?

4. If so, has the plaintiff expended money, upon the faith of the said agreement, with (1) the knowledge of the defendant, or (2) the knowledge and consent of the defendant.

(a) In levelling and cementing the floor of the said godown and

(b) Upon the colour-washing and painting of the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, and

(c) In altering and enlarging the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, and

(d) In extending the electric light in the said premises at No. 12, Queen's Road Central?

The jury returned after an absence of about ten minutes, when the Foreman (Mr. T. Arnold) reported that the unanimous reply of the jury to question 1 and question 2 was "Yes," to question 3 the unanimous reply was "Yes" and in question 4, six answered "Yes" and one "No," and to question four, six answered "Yes" and one "No."

Mr. Pollock—I may say they are all in favour of the plaintiff.

His Lordship—Then I think the best course will be for Mr. Pollock to move for judgment.

Mr. Pollock submitted that after these findings it only remained for him to move for judgment.

Mr. Francis however contended that the questions of law should be argued.

It was decided that these should be argued at an early date.

Mr. Shewan, with the permission of His Lordship, made a few observations on behalf of himself and colleagues on the jury as to the present system of selecting jurors. He said he felt very strongly on this point, because out of 12 gentlemen who attended in order that a jury might be selected from them, five were summoned for the previous jury. They made no protest at the time, because they understood that they were summoned on the new list, but the Clerk to the Court distinctly stated with regard to Mr. Hough that they were summoned on the old list so that he could not understand how these names had been given. He understood that 24 names were submitted to the solicitors, who selected 12 to appear before the court. This system seemed to them to be liable to grave abuse, because one had only to get a solicitor to object to his name to prevent his being called upon to serve; so that the 12 who did not wish to shirk their duty had to do double work. Another thing was that he did not think very great care was taken about obtaining the proper names and addresses. A man might have an office in the city but because his name was not in the Directory he was never summoned at all. He thought the solicitors should be obliged to make their objections in open Court, and give a reason why the gentlemen they objected to should not serve. Continuing, Mr. Shewan observed that it seemed to the jury that a great many of these cases were simply worked up by Chinese clerks. I of the Chinese would indulge themselves with the luxury of a law suit they should be made to pay heavily for it, and he would humbly suggest on behalf of the jury that at least \$10 a day should be given to the jury out of the pockets of these gentlemen who wish to go to law. At least he believed such cases as that would have gone before the grand jury, who would have had the option of throwing them out.

His Lordship—Oh, no, that is only in criminal cases.

Mr. Shewan begged pardon. He added that he was sure his Lordship was much more able than the jurors to settle these cases, and the jurors would be grateful to his Lordship if he passed them their attendance there.

His Lordship confessed that he was surprised when he saw Mr. Shewan and one or two other gentlemen on the jury knowing that they had served in a recent case. He would make careful enquiry, and see whether this thing was rightly done or not. With regard to Mr. Shewan's general observations on the jury system it was a rather large question; but he might say that the new Code of Civil Procedure

would somewhat restrict the right of jury trial. Mr. Pollock and Mr. Francis supported Mr. Shewan's observation.

His Lordship promised to give the matter his attention, and relieved the gentlemen who had served on this jury from serving another for 12 months.

BOXING CONTEST.

A boxing contest arranged by Mr. W. B. Watters took place in the Theatre Royal last night. The event of the evening was to have been a ten round contest between T. Armstrong of H.M.S. Centurion, and Joe Riley, of the United States. Both men have appeared in similar contests in Hongkong before with Savage, of H.M.S. Goliath, on Saturday evening last, when he acquitted himself exceptionally well.

Several preliminary bouts of an interesting nature had also been arranged.

The first event was an exhibition spar between J. Mills, H.M.S. Centurion, and Curly Bartlett, H.M.S. Goliath. They were followed by two of the Centurion's sailors, A. Brett and W. Howard, who had a lively bout, both men going at it with spirit.

The next event was one which had aroused some interest. It was a boxing exhibition bout between Sam Bentley, of the Torpedo Depot, light weight-champion of the West of England, and George Smith, of H.M.S. Centurion, light and middle-weight champion of the colony. Mr. Watters announced that no decision would be given in this bout. Both men gave a capital show.

At this point Mr. Watters came forward and asked if Riley was in the theatre. No answer was given, and explaining that Armstrong was not to blame in the matter, Mr. Watters announced that Con Sheehan would give an exhibition with Armstrong. First of all, however, H. McAnlay and J. Driscoll, both of the Centurion, boxed four rounds.

After a delay of about fifteen minutes, Armstrong and Sheehan appeared. Mr. Watters having been ably assisted to arrange matters. The rounds, ten in number, were of three minutes' duration each. Mr. Frost acted as referee. Four-ounce gloves were used. It was intimated by Mr. Watters that an alteration had been made in the arrangements, and that the winner would receive 75 per cent. of the proceeds of the house, and the loser 25 per cent. Both men were very evenly matched, Armstrong, if anything, being the lighter of the two. Sheehan won in the fourth round on a foul, the result of the fight being received with uproar. Armstrong had already been warned by the referee about striking in a clinch. The affair was most unsatisfactory.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 7th March.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

THE BOWEN ROAD OUTRAGE.

Wing Ho and Li Hing, described as coolies of no fixed abode, were placed in the dock charged with the assault upon, and robbery of, a watch and gold chain from Frank Erom, a clerk employed at the East Asiatic Trading Company, under circumstances reported in these columns on Tuesday last.

The complainant stated that on Sunday the 3rd inst. he was walking along the Bowen Road when he became aware that two Chinese were following him, one of whom he could positively say was the first-named prisoner. When he had reached the turning which overlooked the Cemetery, both of the men closed upon him quickly, and he was pushed from behind and thrown upon his face. On endeavouring to get up he was again pushed downwards, and for a third time when he was downed by one of them, the other closed round and attacked him on the face. He was struck six times with the closed fist between the two eyes, and one of them kicked him on the leg below the knee, while the other kicked him in the right side. He defended himself as best he could, but eventually he found himself on his back in a water-course close by. There they held him and again struck him in the face. While in this position the second-named prisoner took his watch and chain from his vest and went off some distance, while the first-named prisoner stood by, took one good look at him, and then walked off to the west side of the roadway. Complainant got up after some difficulty and walked along the road in an easterly direction, where he met a party of Europeans, and eventually a blue-jacket from H.M.S. Terrible, who accompanied him to the station to make a report to the police.

He had since picked out the first-named prisoner from a line of twelve men, and could positively identify him as one of the men who had assaulted him. With regard to the second-named prisoner, although he was not positive in his identification that morning in the Central Station, there was no doubt about it then, for, as the prisoner had been standing in the dock, he had closely observed him, and could say without any doubt he was the man who took the watch and chain. He felt certain about it.

I.P.C. 575 said that he was on ambush duty with I.P.C. 576 in the neighbourhood of the Bowen Road on Tuesday morning, when he heard the sound of voices on the hill-side. He with his fellow officer, went into hiding close by. Presently they saw a young Chinese boy descend the hill, and look up and down the road as if he was watching for some one. Not seeing any one about, the boy went back, and returned in a few minutes with three others, one of whom was the first-named prisoner. He (witness) and No. 576 sprang out of their hiding places and arrested the whole gang. They were now under remand on a charge of being on the hill for an unlawful purpose.

Inspector Douglas proved the arrest of the second prisoner in a house at Wan-chai.

A Chinese ticket writer employed at the pawnshop, 29, Wanchai Road, said that on the 3rd instant at about 3.30 p.m. the second-named prisoner entered this shop and offered the watch and chain produced in pawn for \$1.50. At about 4.30 p.m. a Chinese detective came in and said there was a watch and gold chain missing. At that time he did not know the chain was gold, for he had the second-named prisoner, a dollar and a half on it, thinking it was brass. They carefully examined it subsequently, and when they found out it was gold they took it to No. 2 Police Station.

At this point the hearing was adjourned till Monday the 11th inst. at 2.15 p.m.

REVIEW.

The Englishman in China during the Victorian Era; as illustrated in the Career of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L. By ALEXANDER MICHIE. Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood & Sons.

(Second Notice.)

Perhaps the most interesting portion of Mr. Michie's book for the ordinary mercantile resident in China will prove to be those chapters wherein he gives a short but masterly sketch of the development of trade in the various commodities which then formed the staples of trade with China. When at first British trade sprang up in Canton it was mainly confined to two commodities—opium and tea. The value of the opium imported far exceeded the value of the tea sent out of the country, and the difference soon commenced to tell on the currency, which, in all Asiatic countries, was founded on no well regulated principle. Unable to attribute the changes being gradually brought about, the Chinese officials saw it in the opium trade, and a large section of the officials who lived in the interior, and consequently derived no personal advantage, were always opposed to its continuance. Not so the officials at Canton, whose personal perquisites were largely dependent on the trade which had practically become a monopoly in their hands. Neither conceived nor pretended themselves to be in any measure concerned in the moral question. It was not long before the Emperor's Court at Peking discovered the profitable nature of the trade; and as the office of Hopo was in the personal gift of the Emperor and was always conferred on a court favourite, the honorarium to be exacted grew in proportion. To have legalised the traffic would have interfered with their private arrangements, while, on the other hand, it was more than ever necessary that the utmost should be squeezed out of the trade, and that it should be rigidly confined to Canton.

Captain Elliot failed to enter into the spirit of the game, and made the capital mistake of interpreting the Hopo's interferences as proceeding from any genuine desire to stop the traffic. When, therefore, he himself interfered and surrendered the opium on board the ships to Commissioner Lin, he did the thing of all others that provoked retaliation. To save face the Commissioner had sorely against his will to destroy the opium, but in destroying the opium he took care that he would involve Captain Elliot in the opprobrium. Although by the new treaty the trade was not legalised, it was established itself at all the treaty ports, where it was carried on openly. The Customs did not indeed nominally pass the opium, but the ship went alongside the opium hulks permanently anchored just below the official "limits" of the port, and having discharged her opium, went to her berth, where she was at once boarded by the Customs officer in charge and her "cargo" duly taken account of. The course of trade was meanwhile changing; in the old days when tea was almost the sole article of export the drain of silver, as we have seen, raised serious doubts as to the possibility of the country being able to stand the continual drain. The failure for a series of years of the silk crop in Europe now brought about a reversal of the picture. Europe was in turn being drained of her available silver for remittance to China to pay for silk, and the Shanghai trade, at the time intrinsically worth \$a. 10d. was in exchange transactions sold for no less than 7s. Trade had become impossible in those ante-steam and ante-telegraph days, unless some counterbalancing import to balance the export of silk could be arrived at. As practical men it was found that any interference with the natural flow of trade would be disastrous for every one—England, China, as well as the merchants of both countries. Alcock, who at first was a steadfast opponent of the opium traffic, had as a man charged with large international issues, to fall in with the necessities of the case; and except with a few irresponsible faddists, we heard little of the supposed iniquities of the trade.

In many other respects Consul Alcock took much interest in promoting trade, and Mr. Michie more particularly draws attention to his endeavours to create an interest in the Great Exhibition of 1861, which, probably for the reason that the value of exports was already in excess of imports, did not meet with much response from a community whose aims were directed rather to increasing the body of imports.

Of the traders themselves, who at the time were engaged against many difficulties in building up a great trade between China and the west, Mr. Michie gives a most interesting account. The men to whose lot fell this difficult and often thankless task, both native and foreign, well deserve consideration. "It was they," as he reminds us, "who created the subject matter of all foreign relations, and stood in the breach in all struggles between foreign and native officials. It was their persons and their fortunes which were at stake; it was they who first felt the shock of disturbance, and were the first to reap the fruits of peace."

The relation of the foreign mercantile community to their official representatives was not always free from friction, because the same local authority, which enjoyed on the officials the protection of the persons and the promotion of the interests of the lay community, empowered them also to rule over their protégés, and to apply to them an arbitrary discipline in accordance with what they conceived to be the exigencies of the time. As for the merchants, it had become a general task to lecture them on what certain people conceived to be their moral duty; they were, too, often admonished of some presumed obligation on their part to sacrifice individual advantages to the (presumed) greater good of the greater number. However this may have been, as a body there has seldom been brought together a finer body of men than those who in those pioneer days constituted the great bulk of the British merchants in China.

They were eminently picked men from the very necessity of the position, as travel was difficult, and personal responsibility was great. Often against the prejudices of English exporters and the direct orders of half-informed merchants at home, as well as in the face of a public opinion at home warped by some temporary fad, they had to hold their own. The Government was always indifferent, often hostile, and its agents in China too faithfully obeyed its behests in actually throwing obstacles in the path of legitimate trade. Against all these trying circumstances the British merchant in China had to present a steady front, and not only to do so, but to continue to keep on terms with his native coadjutor. The latter, too, obtained from Mr. Michie a well earned tribute of praise. If the British merchant of old in China were a man of resource and probity, he had taught his Chinese fellow in many respects to follow in his footsteps; confidence in one begot confidence in the other. The Chinese merchant held his word in all business transactions as good as his bond. The mere entry of a transaction in the books of a firm was held to be sufficient proof of its existence; the native was trusted with large sums of money to expend over which the depositor had absolutely no control beyond the good faith of his agent; and it is to the credit of both sides that never on one side or the other was any further enquiry found necessary. So matters continued till the old sore about the conduct of a new Commissioner sent down to Canton to restrain the "barbarian" again aroused the declining dogs of strife; and a new war led to a new chapter in the ever recurring drama of Eastern exclusiveness against Western advance.

(To be continued.)

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The 32nd ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Haupt presided, and there were also present Messrs. N. A. Siebs, D. M. Mees, C. S. Sharp, H. W. Slade (directors), G. L. Tomlin (secretary), G. de Champagne, R. C. Wilcox, G. T. Veitch, T. H. Reid, A. Turner, J. C. Peter, J. Palmer, T. D. Guedes, A. H. M. Silva, and Chan Fat.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: The directors' report and statement of the Company's accounts for the past year having been in your hands for over three weeks, I will, with your permission, now take them as read and proceed to make such remarks upon them as seem called for. I am pleased to say that the year 1899 has run off leaving the satisfactory balance of \$143,412.79 to be dealt with at this meeting, and with your approval we propose to apportion this sum as follows, viz., \$120,000 to shareholders, being the usual dividend of 46 per share, or 39 per cent. on the paid-up capital, \$1650 to contributors of premium as a bonus, an item which is gradually growing smaller year by year owing to the fact that almost all premium is now on net terms, and the balance, \$22,762.79 to the credit of extra reserve fund, which will then stand at \$24,631.01. The losses paid in 1899 on account of our 1899 policies were somewhat heavy, but one claim, that of the unfortunate destruction of the H. K. & S. Bank's new premises at Peking a year ago, will alone account for \$3,000 of the sum paid out. The loss ratio for 1899 worked out at 102.70 per cent., compared with 78.38 per cent. for 1898. The addition to our extra reserve fund will, I feel sure, meet with your approbation, for this is a fund from which in the case of a disastrous year's working you may have to fall back upon for your dividend, and therefore whilst we have an opportunity of strengthening the same, I am convinced that it is a wise policy to do so. Turning now to the statement of accounts, there is nothing in the balance-sheet which calls for remark, except that the item of \$20,000 on mortgages at Amoy has since been repaid. It may also interest you to learn that the Company's surplus, which was usual, reported on the properties under mortgage to us, and I am happy to say that irrespective of the recent boom in land in the colony, safe margins are shown in each case on our advances. The working account for 1899 shows a smaller balance carried forward by \$6,566.57 than the previous year, but it is hoped that when our liability has run off it may be found that the profit exceeds that of the former period, and thus reverse the present position. Premium account shows a slight falling off, which is accounted for by the re-insurances being somewhat heavier this year than last, a provision on the right side which will commend itself to you, and also, no doubt, the trouble in the North has curtailed our income to a certain extent. Interest account shows a steady increase, and we look forward to an even greater improvement during the current year. Charges and commissions show a reduction, which must be considered satisfactory. Losses are in excess of those shown in our last report; not that we can point to any particularly heavy claim, but rather to a succession of moderate losses which in the aggregate total the sum of \$74,462.16. The claims incurred since the 31st December, amount to \$31,392.55 of which the sum of \$19,478 falls on the 1900 account. I will now conclude by moving that the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1899 as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be put relating to business before the meeting.

Mr. WILCOX seconded, and the motion was carried.

The appointment of Messrs. Slade, Sharp and Witkowski as directors was confirmed, on the motion of Mr. TURNER seconded by Mr. VEITCH.

Messrs. Siebs and Mees were re-elected directors, on the motion of Mr. de CHAMPEAUX, seconded by Mr. PETER.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. Hutton Ports were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. PALMER seconded by Mr. REID.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business before the meeting. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon. I am much obliged for your attendance.

CRICKET.

The Hongkong Cricket Club will play the Army to-day, starting at 2 p.m., and continuing 11 a.m. to-morrow. The following will play for the Club—

T. Sercombe Smith, J. Hooper, C. H. P. Hay, B. East, Capt. Strong, R. M. I. Lieut. Noble, R. N. H. Munnist, R. N. H. Franklin, R. N. D. W. Satter, Commander Lyne, R. N., and Lieut. Mayhew, R. M. I.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LTD.

The statutory meeting of the above Company was held at noon yesterday at the Company's offices, No. 20, Des Vaux Road. The meeting was private, but we have been furnished with the text of the Chairman's statement, which is as follows:—

Gentlemen—As you are aware, this is only a formal meeting required by law to be held within four months from the registration of a Company. I may tell you, however, that the Company has been doing well. The new boats we are building will be ready soon, when I hope we shall be in a position to meet the requirements of our supporters. Thanks for your attendance.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & C. steamer *Doric*, with mails, etc., left Shanghai for this port on the 6th inst. at 11 p.m.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 9.30 p.m.

The C. P. R. steamer *Tartar* left Vancouver on Tuesday, the 5th inst., for Hongkong direct.



SHERRIES.

		1 doz.	
DELICIOUSO	Black	88.00	
MONTILLA	Dark Red	9.00	
MANZANILLA	Green	10.00	
AMOROSO	Red	11.50	
AMONTILLADO	White	14.00	
VINO DE PARTO	Yellow	15.00	
SOLEIRA	Blue	18.00	
OLD BROWN	Black	20.00	
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	White	24.00	
AMONTILLADO, VERY OLD	White	36.00	

N.B.—Special quotations for Octaves, Quarter-cases and Hogsheads.

Imported direct from one of the finest growers.

H. PRICE & CO..

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1901. [616]

EYE-SIGHT.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction in 6 Lots.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

the 8th day of March, 1901, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Room.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

situate in Pokfulam Road and Third Street, viz.:

Lot 1.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 797. Area 3,990 Square Feet. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$24.

Lot 2.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 797. Area 3,990 Square Feet. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$24.

Lot 3.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 797. Area 3,990 Square Feet. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$24.

Lot 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 797. Area 3,990 Square Feet. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$24.

Lot 5.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 797. Area 3,990 Square Feet. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$24.

Lot 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 797. Area 3,990 Square Feet. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the

AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1901. [391]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underigned will sell by Public Auction, the 9th March, 1901, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a

A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF SELECTED JAPANESE (SATSUMA, &c.) and CHINESE CURIOS.

Also, Some SECOND-HAND BICYCLES and some PICTURES.

Terms.—As Customary.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On View from Friday, the 9th inst.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [692]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, the 9th March, 1901, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a

SUN DRY, & C. HOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

DRAWING, DINING and BED ROOM FURNITURE.

One SINGLE HAND SEWING MACHINE.

One COTTAGE PIANO.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

BOOKS.

SILK EMBROIDERED COVERED QUILTS and CUSHIONS.

Also, A few NEW BICYCLES.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

V. I. BENEDETTI, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1901. [874]

S.S. "TAMUI MARU."

The above steamer, as she now lies on the Quemoi Spit, will be sold without reserve by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 11 o'clock, at the Underwriters.

The Gear salvaged from the wreck will be sold in separate lots on the same day.

BOYD & CO., Lloyd's Agents at Amoy.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [651]

HOTEL

"BOA VISTA" HOTEL, MACAO.

The only FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the Colony. Moderate terms by the day or month. European Management.

MACAO is distant 40 miles West of Hongkong and the journey is made each day (Sundays excepted) by the Magnificent Saloon Steamer "HEUNGSHAN" in 3 hours, leaving Hongkong at 2 p.m., and Macao at 8 a.m.

Connection made by Company's Steamer to and from Canton.

Travellers should not miss the chance of visiting this famous old City.

For Terms, apply

MANAGER,

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone Address, "Boavista." [2549]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS

KANG ON.

Contractor; 30, D'Agallier Street. Local and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick and Granite.

Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY.

10, Queen's Road Central. Family and Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Chemists and Druggists, High-class. Assorted Waters, Dealers in Photographic Requisites, Queen's Road.

CURIO DEALER

KWONG HING.

China Porcelain, Crockery Ware; 53a, Queen's Road Central.

DRAPER

SEE WOO.

Tailor, Draper and Outfitter; 67 and 69, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.

Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.

Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40, Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.

The largest and most complete Studio in Hongkong. Established 1859. Views, Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil Paintings, &c.; 100, House Street.

A HING.

Enlarging, Developing, Printing, Modern Rates, 20a, Queen's Road East.

MEE CHEUNG.

Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Development Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.

Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also coloring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

H. YERA.

Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road Cl. also Wanchai Amateurs' Requisites a Specialty.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Proofs read by Englishmen.

SILK GOOD DEALER.

WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL.

Wholesale and Retail Importers and Exporters, India, Chinese and Japanese Silks, Cashmere Shirts and Ceylon Lace; 46, Queen's Road, Cl.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

STOREKEEPERS.

KWONG SANG & CO.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers-Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers, 43 and 45, Praya Central.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.

Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road, Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

HUNG YUEN.

Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiery, Drapers, 85, Queen's Road, Central.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LOS FILIPINOS"

Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25, Fettinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.

10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts, at moderate rates.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

AT

NO. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHADWICK KEW

(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE). Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [31]

WING CHEONG.

Dealers in PEARLS, DIAMONDS, CURIOS, JADESTONEWARE, CARVED IVORYWARE, SILKS, and GRASS CLOTHS.

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

We beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Colony that we commenced Business on the 11th April, 1900, and we solicit their kind patronage.

No. 1 & 3, D'AGALLIER STREET, Behind Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1900. [1]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

PARASITES—HEAT FROM THE STARS—A NEW FOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES—A BOTANIC INVENTORY—BRAZING CAST IRON—A NOVELTY THAT WILL COME HIGH—AN INTERESTING INSTRUMENT—THE PIONEER HIGH-SPEED ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE—HORN SPIRALS.

The great war of the future will be that against parasites. Invisible vegetable parasites bring death to the great majority of the human race, as well as to lower animals, and the parasites of the animal kingdom are not to be ignored. These latter, says Dr. Henry Skinner, are divided into parasites, mesomites, and mutualists. The parasites live upon the tissues of the host, the mesomites take food collected by the host, and the mutualists ask protection and procure food in common, or eat off-cut matter from other insects with which they live. The itch-mite was a former troublesome parasite of man. It preyed upon peasant and king alike, causing the death of some persons prominent in history, and swarming to such an extent that seven million eggs and two million mites have been estimated to exist in the skin of a single person. Great losses result from parasites in domestic animals. In a very short time 2,500 goats succumbed to a parasitic mite, the ex-worm fly caused \$3,000,000 loss in the Ohio Stock Yards in six months, and the tsetse fly—rapidly destroying beasts of burden—has been one of the greatest obstacles to the opening of Africa. Some insects have a great number of parasites, 63 species being known to feed on a certain moth.

For expressing measurements with the radiometer of Prof. E. L. Nichols, which proves 30 times as sensitive as the radiometer of Prof. Boys, the unit used in the hundred-millionth part of the energy received from a candle at a distance of one meter. The radiation from Vega was found to be 0.51 of this unit; from Arcturus, 1.14; from Jupiter, 2.38; and from Saturn, 0.37.

The mutton-bird is found by Dr. Purdy, of New Zealand, to be of great benefit as a food for tuberculous patients. It has much fat, which is readily assimilated, and the fish-like taste is regarded by many as delicious.

In a new process, indium for pen-points is melted in small cavities in one of the carbons of an electric arc.

A mine of untouched wealth has been revealed by a recent investigation of the plants of New South Wales. Mr. R. T. Baker, a Sydney botanist, reports that the eucalyptus oil now produced is of the highest quality, and that a new by-product called myrticoline promises to become of great importance as a dyeing material, as it gives a lighter and better colour than the American quercitria. Even the western, or dry, portion of the country offers many useful plant products. The eucalyptus trees of various kinds include many millions of individuals, and there are several hundred species of other trees and shrubs from which oils, resins, dyes, tans and other materials can be obtained. Camphor has been extracted from eastern trees. Such perfumes as otto of roses, ylange and cinnamon have been obtained; and essential oils are yielded by the native *assafras*, ridge myrtle, tea tree, Queensland *assafras*, native peppermint, native laurel, dogwood, sandily bush, and all varieties of eucalyptus. The dyes are in great variety, including yellows, reds, browns, purples, green and black.

While pieces of wrought iron have been brazed together by melted spelter or brass, it has been hitherto impossible to unite cast iron, because its carbon forms a layer of graphite particles on the surface. A new German process claims to have overcome this difficulty. Oxide of copper with borax or silicate of soda are applied to the surfaces to be united, and on heating the copper gives up its oxygen, to the graphite, which is converted into carbonic oxide gas and escapes in bubbles, metallic copper being deposited on the iron. Any oxide of iron formed is dissolved by the borax. The surfaces of iron, thus freed from graphite, unite readily with the spelter, which is run into the joint before it cools.

The discovery of pure helium, says Prof. Dewar, would bring the realisation of Lord Kelvin's idea that a temperature within 5 deg. of absolute zero can be reached. Prof. Dewar longs for some scientific millionaire to provide the funds—which might prove startling in amount—necessary for experiment to produce pure helium.

Of 62 crabs examined by Leon Bedel, 77 per cent. had the right claw highly developed, and 19 per cent. the left claw.

In the new wind-recorder of the Agricultural College of Berlin, two styles record eight directions of the wind. The movement of the vane is followed by a current-distributor, which is a platinum sector of 135 degrees, turning on a vertical axis over four platinum contacts, each connected with an electro-magnet. The axis is joined to one pole of an accumulator cell. The electro-magnets are arranged in pairs, with a pendulum swinging in front of each pair; and deflections of one pendulum to left and right mark north and south winds respectively, deflections of the other indicate east and west winds, while the combinations of two simultaneous movements give intermediate directions. Pens on the two pendulums give the record on a moving paper tape. The record can be made continuous, but at Berlin twenty wind-records an hour are obtained by means of a relay, whose circuit is caused by clock-work to be energised every three minutes, the tape being started at the same moment.

A novel feature of the new Siemens locomotive is the very high tension currents it can take, while travelling at the highest speed, such currents being transformed on the locomotive itself of the tension required for the motor. It is with this locomotive that Berlin engineers expect to reach a speed of 125 miles an hour. In the first trial the machinery is to be carried on a car about 80 feet long, weighing 70 tons, and provided with 60 seats. The runs will be made on a military road about 14 miles long. A current of 12,000 volts will be transformed on the car itself to 2,000 volts, and it is expected that 1,000 to 2,000 horse-power will be necessary to attain the desired speed.

A certain law and order in the arrangement of spiral horns has been noted by an English investigator. In antelopes antelope will go to the right-hand spiral on the left of the head and the left-hand spiral on the right; but in sheep (and in oxen) when the spiral can be seen, the right-hand spiral is on the right and the left-hand spiral on the left. Exceptions are few.

A new type of cave salamander, discovered by Prof. C. H. Eigenmann, is an active, speckled brown and yellow creature, about four inches long, with protruding eyes, long tail and feet having fly-like power of climbing walls and walking on ceilings.

THE WAYS OF JUDGMENT.

With his big wig on his head, his black gown on his shoulders, and his glasses on his nose, the judge looks a learned and a solemn figure, doesn't he? He does, my boy, he does; and well may evil-doers quake in their shoes when he glances in their direction.

Alas and gadzooks! what a humbugging world it is, and how blindly justice and judgment stumble along towards ends whereof they know nothing.

And yet somebody must pronounce sentence, even to the extent of making human heads cheap as rotten oranges.

And why not? Deth not Solomon say, "For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow?"

Thus it happened that the doctor whose promise it was to say what Eli Beard declared that Beard had heart disease, and that death was waiting for him a bit further down the road.

Now Eli Beard lives at Cupwell Hill, Tetbury, Glos. He is of the comfortable and mellow age of fifty, and all was going well with him until one day in August, 1899, when, being at work, he was suddenly seized with violent pains in the chest and heart.

He started for home, stopping every few yards to get his breath. Arrived home, the doctor was fetched immediately, and threw his practised eye over the patient, and looked grave, as became the situation.

"That was the beginning of eighteen weeks—think of that—of doctoring, straight away."

Beard had lost his appetite and his enjoyment. Despite the advice of friends, and the doctor's drug, he burrowed deeper down into the mud of misery and pain.

"I got awfully weak and went almost to a shadow," he says, and half-a-dozen witnesses testify to it.

"At times I was literally in agony, and the doctor said, 'Beard you have got heart disease and will never do another hand's turn of work.'"

Such was the medical man's opinion, and it made Beard's hair creep as if a cold wind was stirring it at the roots.

"One night," says the poor fellow, "the pain was so bad they had to hold me down in bed. The doctor told my daughter I would die before morning."

By turns, for a week, my family sat up with me at night, watching out for death. They propped me up so I could breathe; and my legs and feet were swollen out of all shape."

"Thus I was when a friend said I must drop the stuff I had

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	MALACCA	Brit. str.	—	E. G. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BERGAL	Brit. str.	—	S. Barham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	STENTOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd April.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	LODENEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th April.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	H. Blocker	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	TOKIN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. SPORE, &c.	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, CHAGEN, & BALTIC PORTS.	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On or about 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On or about 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On or about 5th Apr.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAYERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	MELCHERS & CO.	On or about 10th Apr.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 19th inst., at P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 21st inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 13th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c., VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c., VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On or about 10th April.
PORTLAND, OREGON, &c., VIA JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On or about 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SAN DIEGO, &c., VIA MOJI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 30th inst.
GERMAN COLONIAL & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 20th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On or about 9th inst.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 15th inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On or about 12th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWAN	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On or about 16th inst.
AMOY & MANILA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 13th inst., at Daylight.
MANILA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MANILA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 20th inst., at Daylight.
STRATS, COLOMBO & BOBAY	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 10th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	To-day.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOBAY	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Leva	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Mar. 7, MALACCA, British str., 2,615, E. G. Andrews, Yokohama 18th Feb, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mar. 7, TOSA MARU, Japanese str., 3,610, S. J. G. Parsons, Seattle via Kobe 1st March. Flour, Lumber, &c.—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Mar. 7, YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,742, Y. Minami, Yokohama 5th Mar, Coal, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Mar. 7, BENLUTHA, British steamer, 1,214, C. Stewart, Shanghai 3rd March, General.—CHINESE.
Mar. 7, DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,001, E. Petersen, Saigon 3rd March, Rice.—SIEMSEN & CO.
Mar. 7, LOOSKE, German str., 1,020, Jackson, Bangkok 27th Feb, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Mar. 7, TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,578, T. Desler, Saigon 2nd March, Rice.—SIEMSEN & CO.
Mar. 7, TAIHUN, Amr. str., 1,216, Patterson, Canton 7th March, General.—CHINESE.

CLEARANCES.
At the Harbour Master's Office.
7th March.
Chansung, British str., for Bangkok.
Benlutha, British str., for Canton.
Kochi Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Hase, German str., for Bangkok.
Kong Beng, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.
Mar. 7, FORMOSA, British str., for Swatow.
Mar. 7, QUEEN ELIZABETH, Brit. str., for Saigon.
Mar. 7, HONG BENG, German str., for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
ABERDEEN DOCK.—Maru Koh, Pera, Ema Layhen.
Kowloon Dock.—U.S.S. Iola de Luzon, U.S.S. Minamika, Hase, Avandach, U.S.S. Yokohama, Lohin, Chingta, M.S. Hertha, H.M.S. Alarby, Hainan, H.M.S. Arctura, China, Glenloch.
Cosmopolitan Dock.—Egbert, U.S.S. Concord.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *Tetartos*, from Saigon 2nd March, had strong monsoon with heavy sea.
The German steamer *Looske*, from Bangkok 27th Feb., had strong N.E. monsoon with rough sea.
The British steamer *Benlutha*, from Shanghai 3rd March, had light to moderate northerly winds to Turnabout, thence to Chong Island fresh to strong N.E. winds and considerable N.E. sea; thence to port moderate winds and calms; clear weather throughout.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OREGON AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG TO PORTLAND (OR.) AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, AND VIA THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADA.
The Steamship
"EVA,"
2,088 tons, Capt. Peterson, will be despatched on or about the 20th March, for PORTLAND (OR.) VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States and Canada.
Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be accepted at the Office of the Undersigned until the same time. All Parcels should be marked to address in full.
Value of same is required.
Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond Portland (Or.), should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, Portland (Or.).
For further information as to Freight rates, &c., apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1901. [42]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Imperial German Mail Steamship
"STUTTGART,"
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
Capt. P. Grosch, due here with the outward German Mail about FRIDAY, the 8th inst., will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1901. [9]

POSTPONEMENT.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Capt. Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPELLE & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [667]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"MAIDZURU MARU,"
will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 10th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1901. [17]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, &c.
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.
ON MONDAY, the 11th March, 1901, at 5 P.M. the Company's Steamship
"TOKIN," Capt. Vaguer, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseille, and accepted in transit through Marseille for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Passengers until 3 P.M. on the 10th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).
Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1901. [2]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA.
THE Company's New Steamship
"PERLA,"
Capt. E. W. Almond, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this Electric Light, and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.
A Doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [665]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON	10 A.M., 8th Mar.	Freight or Passage.
KOBE	About 9th Mar.	Freight only.
LONDON, &c.	Noon, 16th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	About 16th Mar.	Freight or Passage.
STRAITS, COLOMBO, MADAGASCAR AND BOMBAY	About 26th Mar.	Freight only.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1901.
s.s. PLASSY ... 7,240 tons ... March 30th ... MARSEILLES AND LONDON DIRECT
s.s. SOBRAON ... 7,382 tons ... April 27th ... Without Transshipment.
For Further Particulars, apply to
A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1901. [1]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Proposed Sailing
----------	-------	----------	------------------

VICTORIA ... 3,502 ... J. Pantou ... March 8
GLENGLIE ... 3,750 ... W. Frakes ... March 22

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. Doctor and Stewardess carried.
Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.
HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, £48.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma; Dining Car is attached to trans-continental trains day and night; Tacoma to New York in 44 days. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.
HONGKONG TO VICTORIA AND TACOMA, £35.
The best route to the Klondike Gold Fields. Frequent sailings from VICTORIA and TACOMA to DYER and St. MICHAEL.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application.
A Special rate allowed to members of Government Service.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1901. [11]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.
Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
-----------	---------------	----------------

PREIBURG ... HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG ... On 8th March ... Freight.
SAYOIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... About 23rd March ... Freight and Passage.
MARBURG ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... About 30th March ... Freight.
SIBIRIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... About 6th April ... Freight and Passage.
BAMBERG ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... About 10th April ... Freight.

These steamers have superior accommodation for passengers and carry a doctor and a stewardess.
For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, etc., apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1901. [8]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
-----------	---------------	----------------

HAKATA MARU ... KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... FRIDAY, 15th Mar., at DAYLIGHT.
TOSA MARU ... VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, KOBE, MOJI and YOKOHAMA ... SATURDAY, 16th Mar., at 4 P.M.
S. J. G. Parsons ... MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at DAYLIGHT.

BINGO MARU ... NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at NOON.
YAWATA MARU ... A. E. Moses ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at NOON.
YAMAGUCHI MARU ... MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... TUESDAY, 26th Mar., at NOON.
T. Mural ... SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ... FRIDAY, 29th Mar., at 4 P.M.

ROSETTA MARU ... N. Tote ... FRIDAY, 29th Mar., at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.
A. S. MIHARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [13]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 13th Mar., 1901.
EMPRESS OF CHINA ... Comdr. B. Archibald, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1901.
EMPRESS OF INDIA ... Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1901.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 8, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace the PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street. [10]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, &c.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LEGGAGE. N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
-----------	----------------

* BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 30th March.
* STUTTGART ... WEDNESDAY ... 3rd April.
* KONIG ALBERT ... WEDNESDAY ... 17th April.
* PRINZESS IRENE ... WEDNESDAY ... 1st May.
* PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 15th May.
* FREIBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) ... WEDNESDAY ... 29th May.
* SACHSEN ... THURSDAY ... 13th June.
* KLAUSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) ... THURSDAY ... 27th June.
* Calling at Amsterdam.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1901, at Noon, the Steamship "BAYERN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Capt. H. Blocker, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 18th March, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 19th March, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th March.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$25. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 7th March, 1901. [9]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship
"AHLIE,"
Capt. George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1901. [13]

THE Underigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with LAROCHE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service to and from CAPE TOWN, SELLING from CAPE TOWN for CAPE TOWN every fortnight.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [3291]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	OUTWARDS.	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AGAMEMNON"	On 10th Mar.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TANTALUS"	On 19th Mar.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AJAX"	On 25th Mar.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PYRRHUS"	On 2nd April.
FOR	HOMEWARDS.	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 19th Mar.
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 2nd April.
LONDON	"IDOMENEUS"	On 16th April.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"PATROCLUS"	About 13th Mar.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th March.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th March.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1901.

FOR SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"HSIEH-HO,"
Captain Crawford, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.
This steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1901. [67]

FOR NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE German Steamship

"DAPHNE,"
Captain Th. Nissen, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.
This steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1901. [67]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
Captain Buller, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAKDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [65]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Durande, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1901. [2]

FOR SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"LYEEMOON,"
Captain Heermann, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
The steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [20]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to South Africa, Red Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports).
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA,"
Captain Leva, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [6]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKASHI MARU,"
Captain K. Sasaki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
"THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA," Agents.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1901. [18]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FIORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE AND SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO,"
Captain Magnani, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.
At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [7]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)	THURSDAY, Mar. 28, 1901, at Noon.
AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)	TUESDAY, April 23, 1901, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)	THURSDAY, May 16, 1901, at Noon.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1901, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [5]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" On 30th March

THE Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA on 30th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1901. [1]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"
Captain S. Asumi, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
"THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA," Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1901. [19]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Mar. 12, 1901, at Noon.
CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Apr. 30, 1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1901, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1901. [3]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. (With liberty to call at MANILA.)

THE full-powered Steamship

"ALBENGA,"
Captain Peterson, will be despatched for the above port on 21st March.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1901. [614]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND COPENHAGEN VIA BALTIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANNAM,"
Captain Berg, will be despatched as above about the end of March, A.C.

This Steamer is fitted throughout with electric light, carries a doctor, and having superior First Class Cabin accommodation, is well adapted for passengers proceeding to Marseilles.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1901. [473]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
ADOLPH OBERG, American ship, Amesbury—Standard Oil Co.
MOZAMBEQUE, British ship, Robt. Clerance—Standard Oil Co.
SEA WITCH, American ship, Hoves—Master.
HATTIE C. SMITH, American schooner, Riley—Master.

R. J. REMEDIOS, FORRN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.
No. 37, Caine Road, Hongkong.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.
Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash. AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent Discount Allowed. [3020]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

FROM LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

"PLASSY,"
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, ex s.s. Britannia and Harlingen.
From Bombay, ex s.s. Oriental.
From Australia, ex s.s. Himalaya.
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
From Madras, Palamcottah.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Free Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.
A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901. [7]

YOBARI AND SORACHI

COALS.

HOKKAIDO TANKO TETSUDO KAISHA.

HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND RAILWAY CO.)

CAPITAL

ANNUAL OUT

YEN 12,000,000

800,000 TONS.

PORTS OF EXPORT—

OTARU AND MURAKAWA.

THE celebrated Yubari and Sorachi Coals are widely known as the best and most economical Japanese Coals. The Coals can be obtained at Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Muroran, Shanghai, Hongkong, and other principal ports.

OFFICE: MINAMI, IDAMACHI, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Telegrams: "TANKO" TOKYO.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Agents for Hongkong.

[49]

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN—MARBLE—AND—GRANITE

MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION

at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [243]

S I E N T I N G .

SURGEON-DENTIST.

No. 10, D'ARQUER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [248]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May 1895. [1521]

THE

"CEYLON OBSERVER."

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE Oldest and Largest Paper in the Colony, with a Circulation far ahead of any other local print.

It receives regular SPECIAL TELEGRAMS of Mail and of other important Intelligence from Bombay, Madras, Galle, &c.; besides REUTER'S SERVICE FROM EUROPE, &c.

Subscription, with Postage, to China and Japan, Rupees 47, in advance.

THE WEEKLY "CEYLON OBSERVER," with SUPPLEMENTS containing all Telegraphic Intelligence.

Subscription for China, Japan, Straits, &c. Rupees 19 per annum in advance. Received at Hongkong Daily Press Office.

[509]

PUT LOG CABIN IN YOUR PIPE & Smoke it

Manufactured only by LAMBERT & BUTLER, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. [2653-2]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

[1539]

FOR SALE.

FIRST CLASS MATERIAL.

STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION.

S A F E S

CAN COMPETE AGAINST THE BEST MAKES IN THE WORLD.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO—

HOTZ, SJACOB & CO.

[1313]

INTIMAT NS.

SITUATION WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, age 22, with thorough knowledge of General Office Work, with Testimonials.

Apply—

J. A. F., Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1901. [638]

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN, age 23, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as CLERK. Experience of Fire and Life Insurance Business.

Address—

"S," Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1901. [669]

SITUATION WANTED

BY a CHINESE, age 32, Married, speaks English fluently, extensive commercial experience, travelled abroad, a SITUATION as INTERPRETER, BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, or GODOWN-KEEPER. Good references.

Address—

CAPABLE, Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1901. [637]

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (Age 25), who is at present, and has been for the past two years, in the employ of a large Firm of Steamship Owners and Agents in the East, and who is anxious to improve his Position, desires SITUATION in China or elsewhere. Good references.

Apply—

R. X., Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [689]

REQUIRED by a First Class Mercantile Man of Business to act as COMPRODORE.

The Highest References required. No one need apply unless he is prepared to give substantial security in the sum of \$100,000. Apply in writing to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1901. [517]

BOOK-KEEPER (PORTUGUESE)

WANTED. Must have had previous experience in a Merchant's Office. Good Salary for a reliable man.

Apply to—

A., Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901. [521]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

BY an Old Established Mercantile Firm, an EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, with a good knowledge of the Import Business. Apply in writing, giving full particulars, to "TRADE 1901,"

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [649]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN MESSMAN and COOK. Required at Once for H.M.S. Wallaroo for Australia. Inquire on board.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1901. [648]

WANTED.

DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON for a Coasting Steamer carrying Native Passengers. Applications, stating terms, &c., to be addressed to—

"SURGEON," Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [637]

TO LET

TO LET AT KOWLOON.
A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE (UNFURNISHED) with Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to—

100

Care at Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901. [63]

TO LET, FURNISHED,
FROM THE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

N^O. 1, FAIRVIEW, KOWLOON. Four
Rooms, Two Dressing and Two Bath
Rooms.
Apply to—
E. J. M.
Fairview.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1901. [63]

TO LET.
Possession April 1st.

N^O. 1, STEWART TERRACE.
Apply to—
J. W. NOBLE.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [68]

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN REIGN TERRACE.
"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET.
A GODOWN, No. 83, PRATA EAST.
GROUND FLOOR, No. 4, BLUE BUILDING.
1868.
HOUSES, IN LIGHTEN HILL ROAD.
No. 4, FAIRVIEW, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LD.,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1901. [6]

TO LET.

A DESIRABLE SHOP in Central locality
suitable for Family or Mess.
Also,
FURNISHED, "THE EYRIE," at Peak
suitable for Family or Mess.
For Particulars, apply to—
H. C. WILCOX,
No. 28, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [68]

TO LET.

N^O. 45, ELGIN STREET, A SIX
ROOMED HOUSE from the 1st
April, 1901.
Apply at—
No. 45, ELGIN STREET.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1901. [62]

TO LET.

"STONY BROOK COTTAGE" (with
Garden) and
RICHMOND TERRACE—No. 2 & 4
Possession on 1st April; No. 3, Immediate
Possession.
Apply to—
LAU CHU BAK.

100

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"GLENWOOD."
21, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. (245)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
3, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. SIDNEY JEFFREY
"VEREKA,"
BEACH ROAD WEST,
FELLSIDE, SUFFOLK,
ENGLAND.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1900. (7)

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK
ELEY'S AND KYNOC'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES AND NEWCASTLE
CHILLED SHOT.
26 BORE CARTRIDGES.
16 "
12 "
10 "
8 "

W. & SCHMIDT & CO.
Gunsmiths.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. (123)

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

WE HAVE OPENED A MACHINE
DEPARTMENT, and are prepared
to furnish Press, &c. on **STEAM ENGINES.**

RESPIRATORY

WORKING MACHINERY, ROUSTING
MACHINERY, SAW MILLS, MACH
NIST'S SMALL TOOLS, BUILDER
HARDWARE &c.
Made in America (U.S.A.)
Prices quoted Loh, New York, or c/o
Hongkong.
EUTHE BROCKELMANN & CO.
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1900. 1900

THE

WHISKIES SINCE 1879

WHISKIES at	\$13.00
for Club or Private use at	\$19.00

— It comes through the Gona —
mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavoured
whisky for Hongkong.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Agents for the Colonies, at M. D. S. Voss
London Office, 151 Fleet Street, E.C.